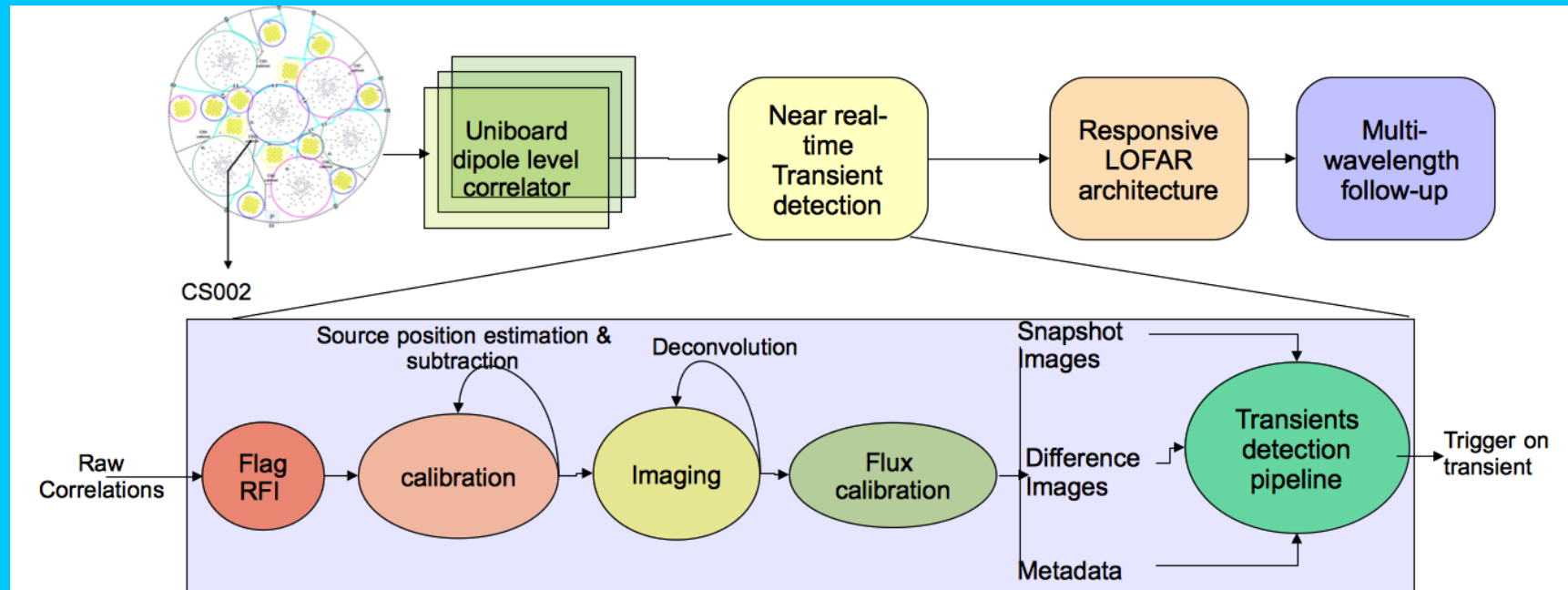


## Moonlighting with AARTFAAC

Peeyush Prasad, for the AARTFAAC group  
(in collaboration with CAMRAS, Erik vd Wal)

15 Apr 2015  
LOFAR Status Meeting

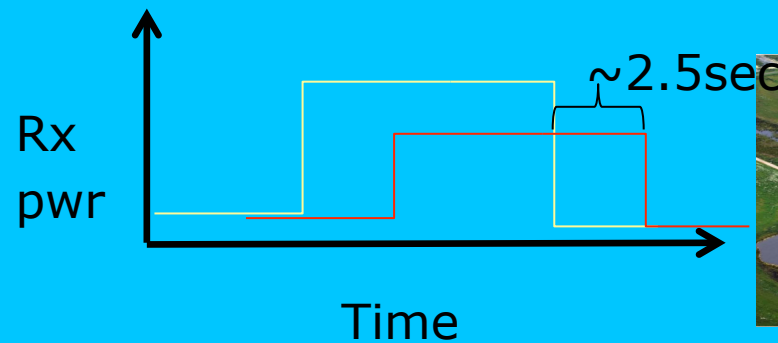
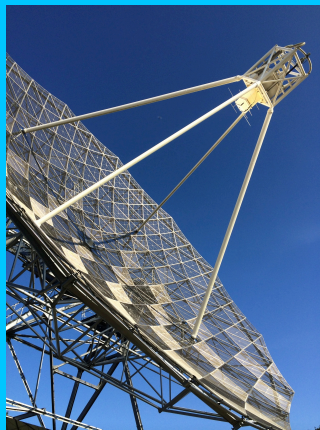
# Motivation: Why



- Generate artificial transients.
- End to end test of transient detection pipeline
  - Effect of a bright transient on autonomous calibration
  - Transient detection accuracy of TraP
  - Establish detection thresholds

## Motivation: How

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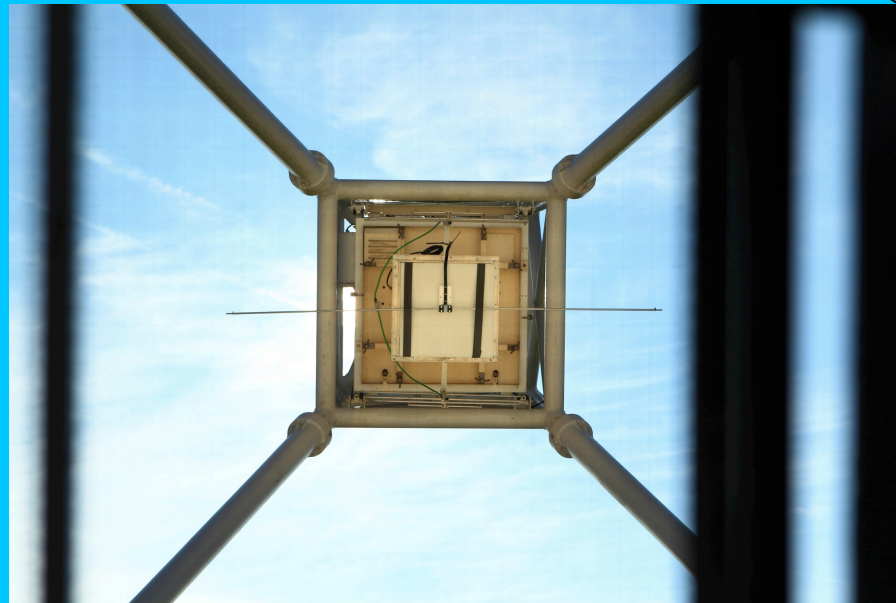


- Receive a far-field signal, with control on amplitude modulation.
- CAMRAS: Transmit on  $\sim 50$  MHz HAM band, receive with AARTFAAC via moon-bounce.



## Motivation: How

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- Modify Dwingeloo dish to Tx at 50 MHz. Dipole design, fabrication and installation by CAMRAS.
- Dipole poorly matched to dish, expect low directivity.

# Motivation: Link budget

- Max. Tx power : 100W
- Max. Directivity  $(I/D)^2$  :  $\sim 16$
- Max. output power: 1600W
- Expected path (+ albedo) loss :  $\sim 240\text{dB}@50\text{MHz}$
- Expected receive flux :  $\sim 40\text{Jy}@3\text{kHz}$
- Expected sky noise :  $\sim 40\text{Jy}$   
(Off Galactic plane, 3kHz bandwidth)
- AARTFAAC measured noise@3kHz :  $\sim 70\text{Jy}$
- Expect to see the moon-bounce echo with integration.
- Differencing (temporal,spectral) reduces noise floor (confusion dominated).

# Observations:

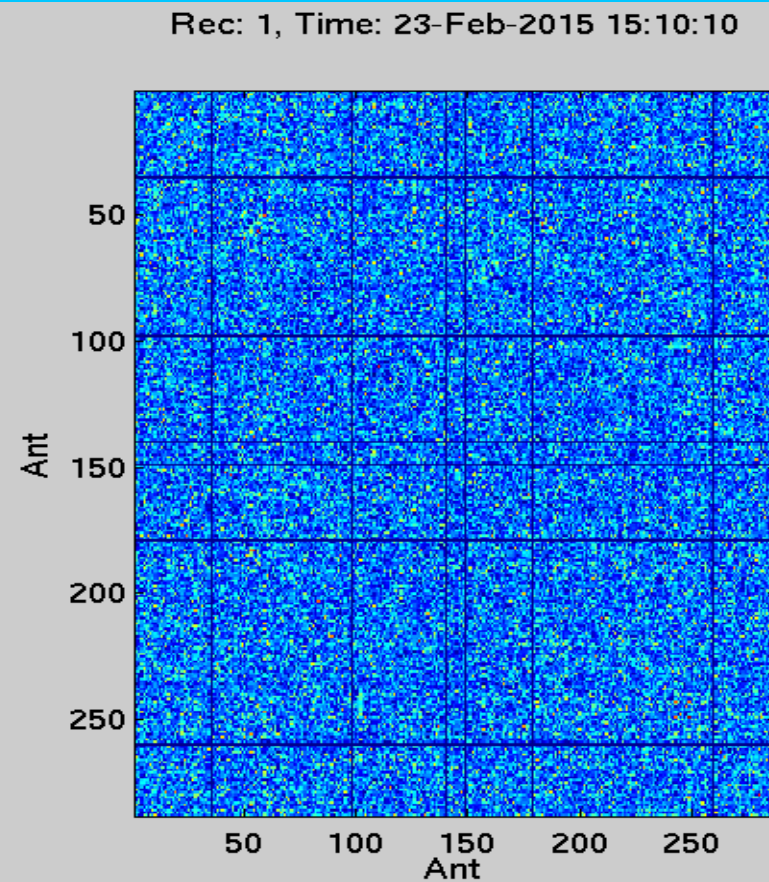
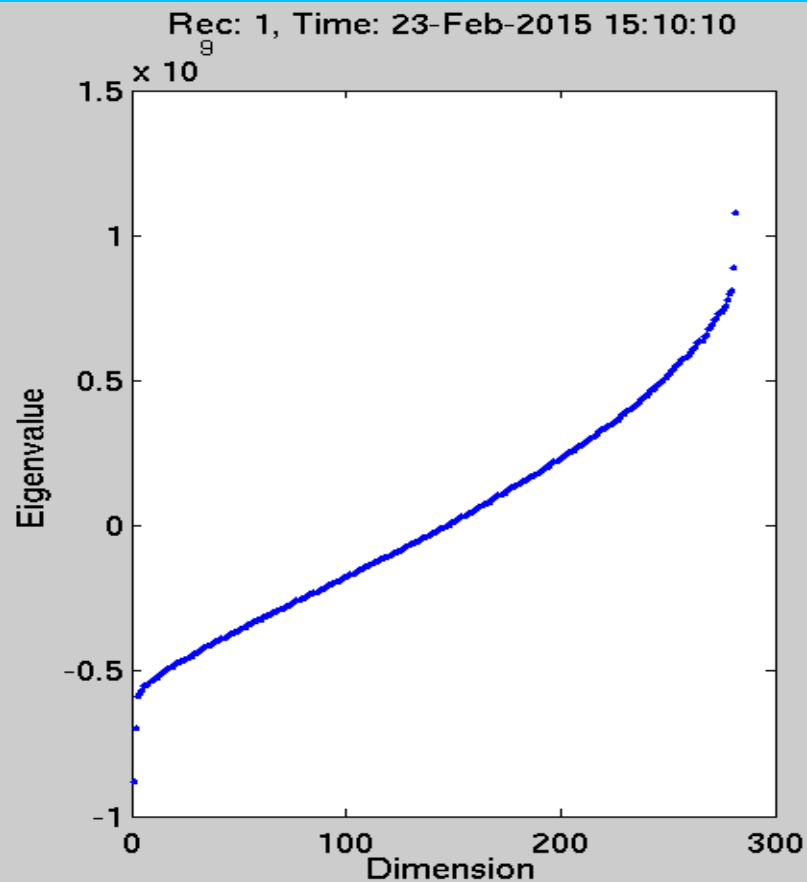
- Instrument configuration (AARTFAAC):
  - Stations : LBA\_OUTER, choose relevant subband
  - Correlator: 3kHz, 1sec. resolution, RT dump to disk.
- Instrument configuration (CAMRAS):
  - PTT Tx, CW@100W
  - 0.5-1 min. Tx pulse width
  - Tx @50.5MHz/54MHz
- Observations: 28Oct14 (4st. Moon in Galactic plane),  
06Jan15 (4st.)
  - 23Feb15 (6st., Moon ele: ~50deg)

## Processing:

- **Eigenspectrogram:** Uncalibrated data, check for very bright sources.

# Processing:

- **Eigenspectrogram:** Uncalibrated data, check for very bright sources.



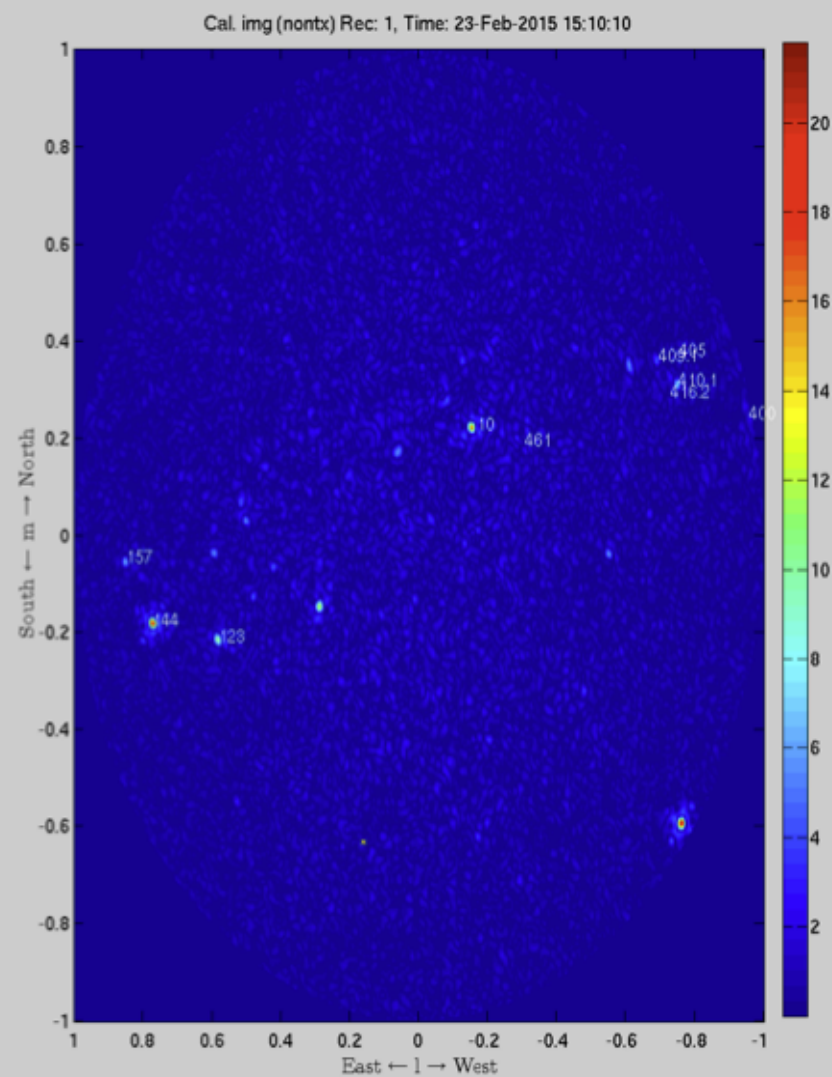
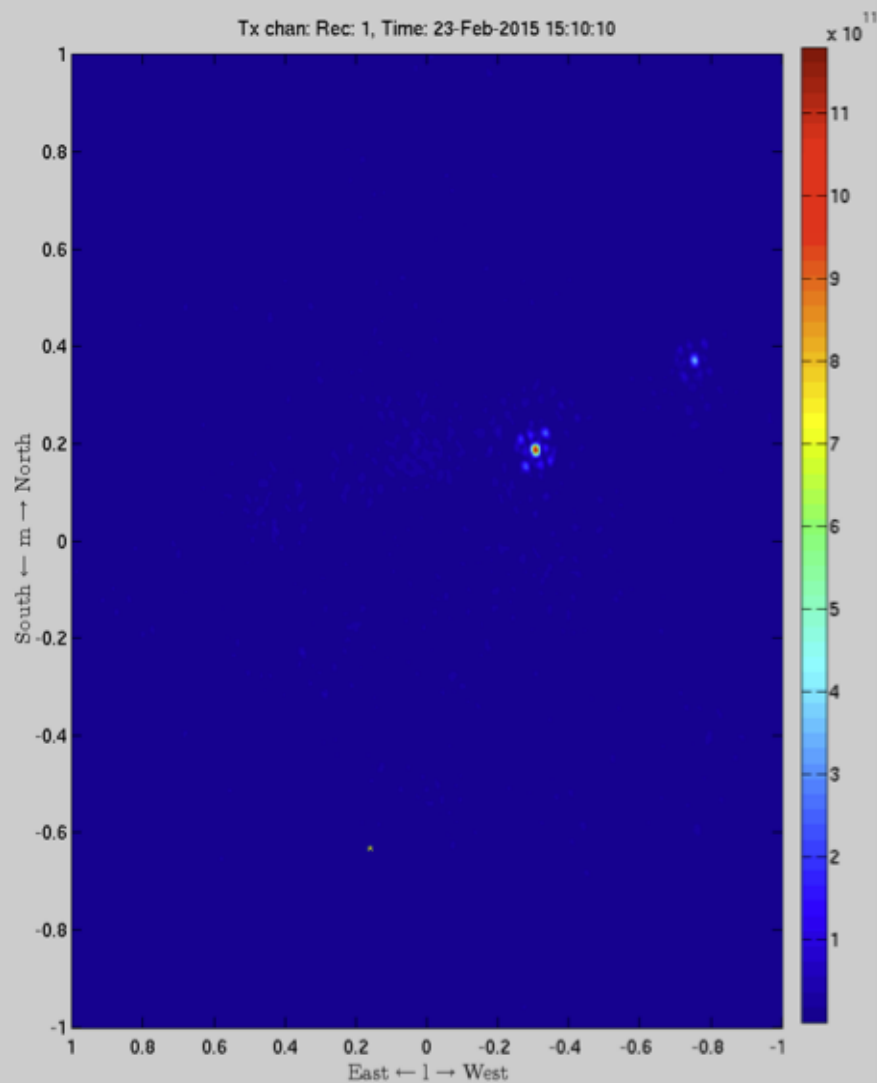


## Processing:

- **Eigenspectrogram:** Uncalibrated data, check for very bright sources.
- **Direct imaging:** See if echo appears at the right place.
  - Calibrate on non-tx channels, apply on tx channel

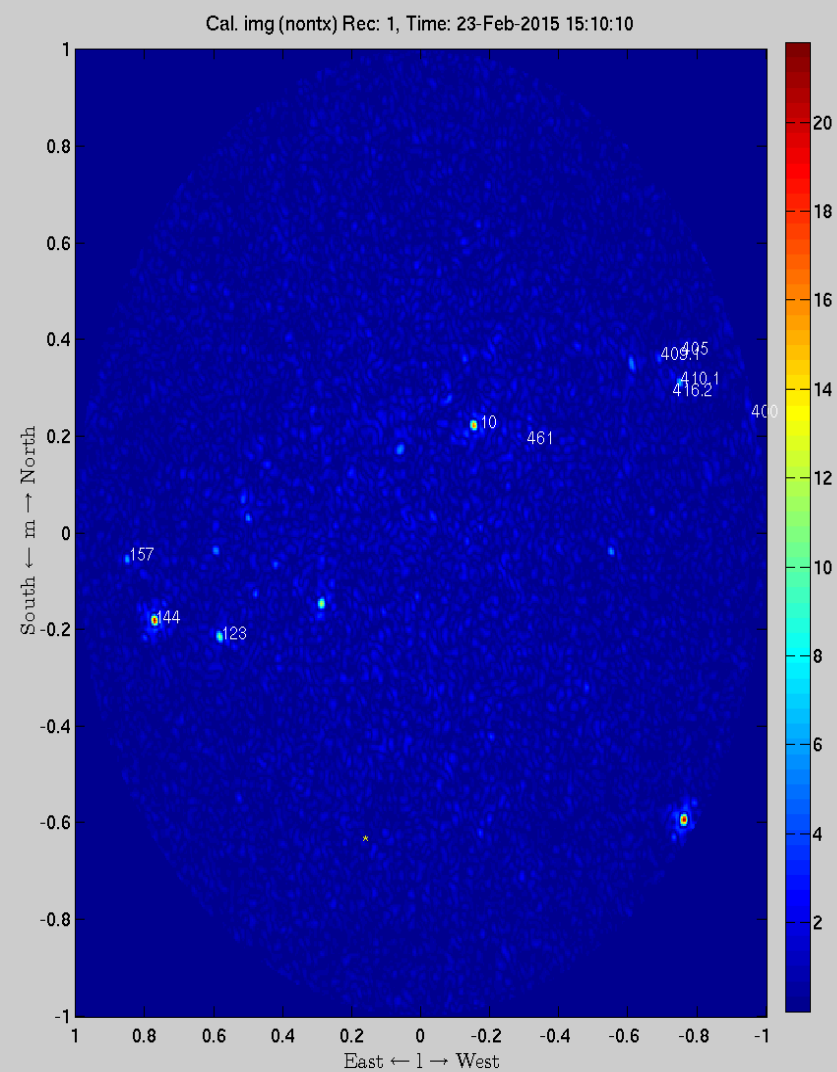
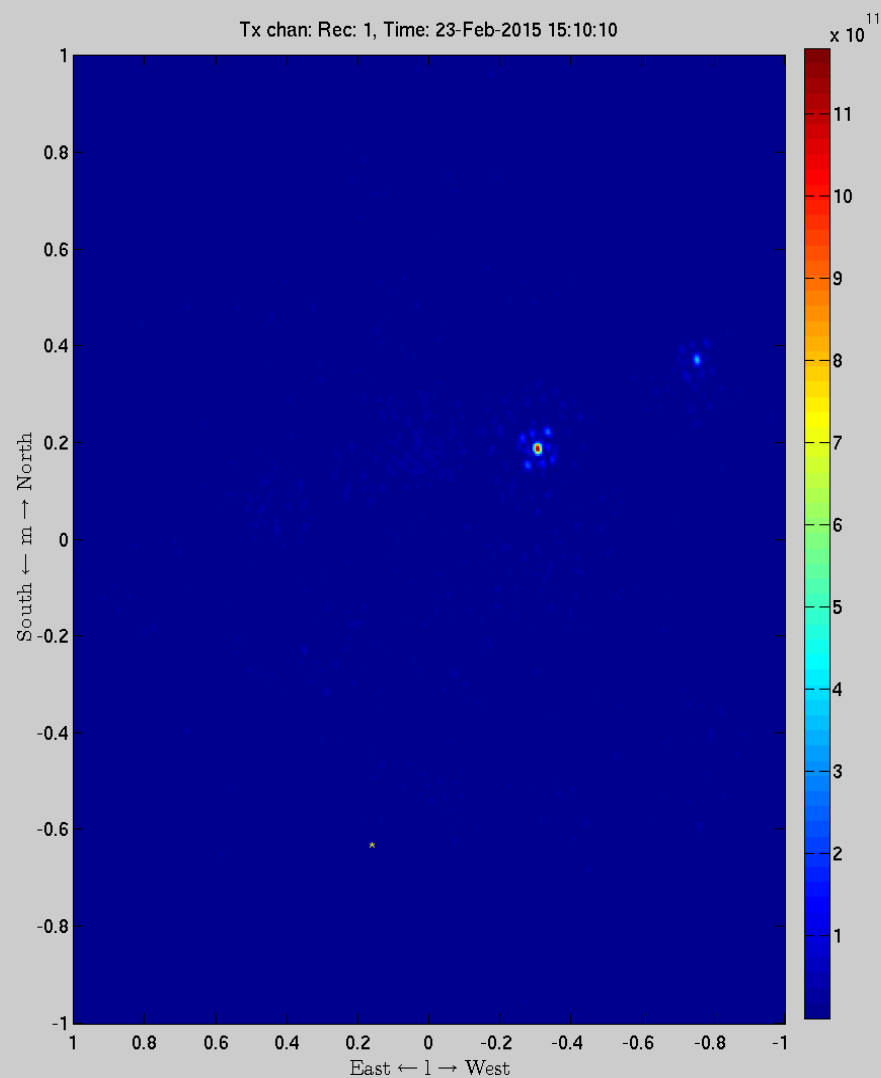
# Observations: 23Feb15

ASTRON



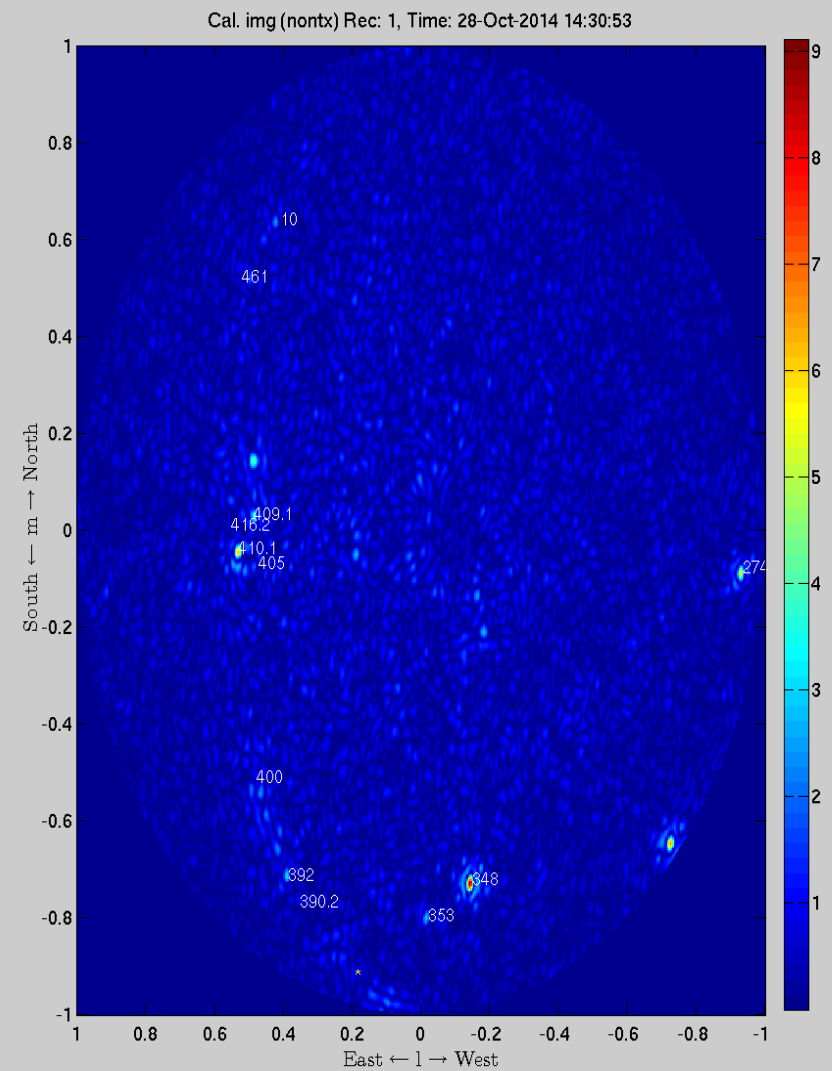
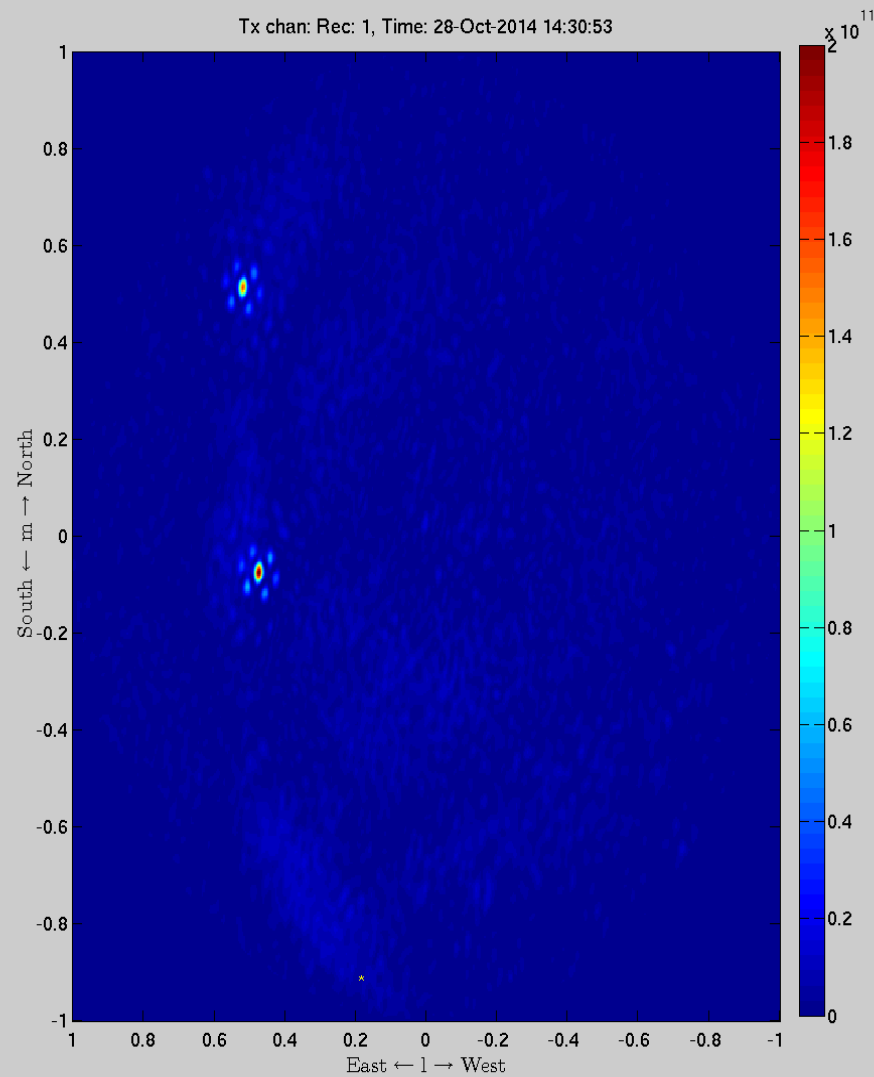
# Observations: 23Feb15

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# Observations: 28Oct14

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## Observations:

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~34 Km

LOFAR azi = 73deg

- Direct Line of Sight (LoS) signal is much stronger. (10-100x)
- Probably due to poor illumination/back reflector on radiator.



## Processing:

- **Eigenspectrogram:** Uncalibrated data, check for very bright sources.
- **Direct imaging:** See if echo appears at the right place.
  - Calibrate on non-tx channels, apply on tx channel
  - **Not seen.** Direct Tx signal too bright. Needs to be subtracted.

## Processing:

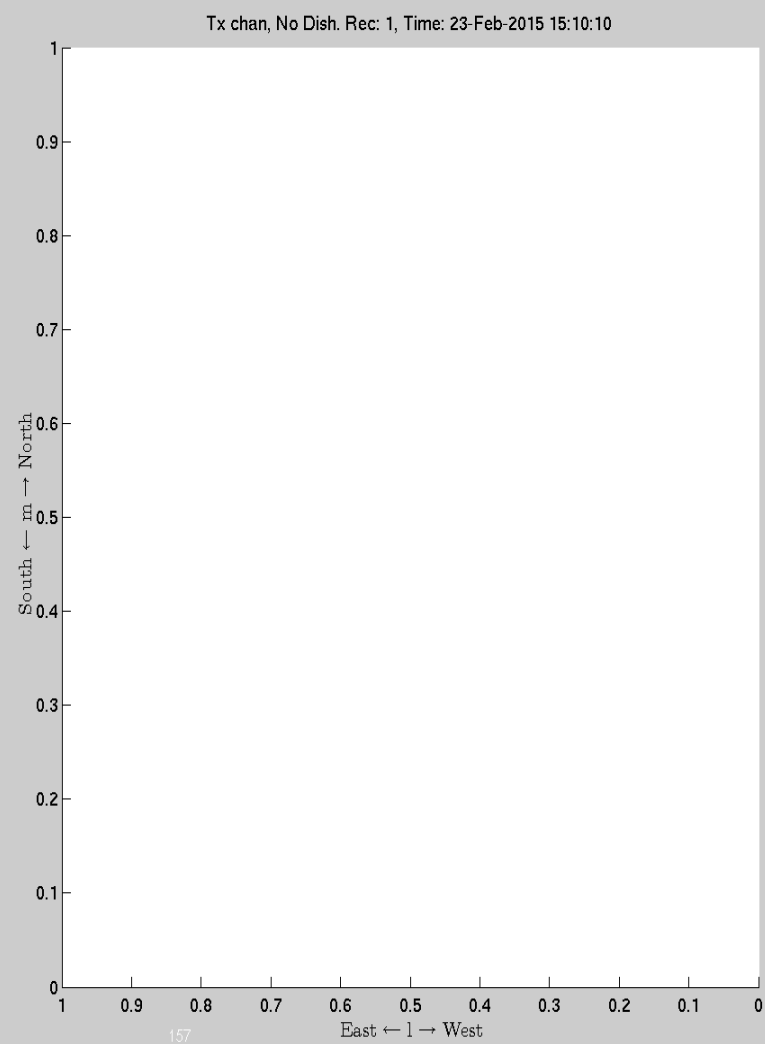
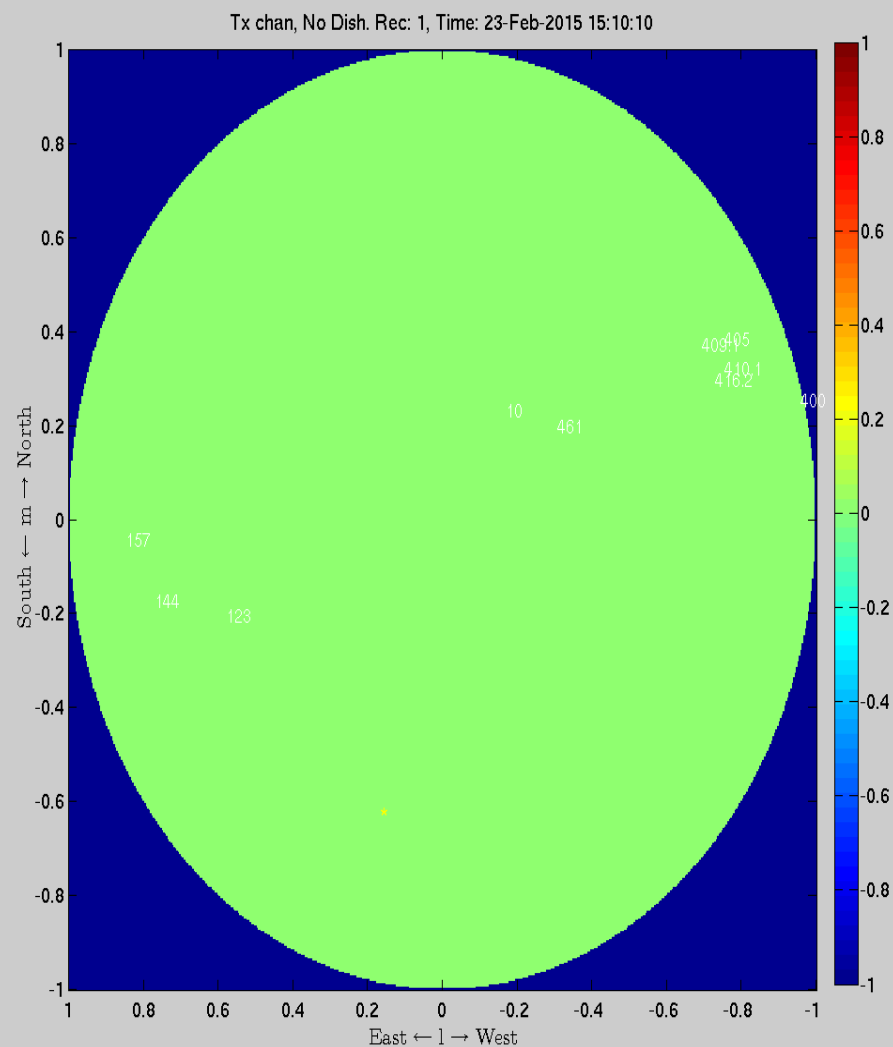
- **Eigenspectrogram:** Uncalibrated data, check for very bright sources.
- **Direct imaging:** See if echo appears at the right place.
  - Calibrate on non-tx channels, apply on tx channel
  - **Not seen.** Direct Tx signal too bright. Needs to be subtracted.
- **Temporal differencing:** Cancels direct tx, reduces SCN.
  - Also cancels echo, except for last sample before switch off. **Not seen.**

## Processing:

- **Eigenspectrogram:** Uncalibrated data, check for very bright sources.
- **Direct imaging:** See if echo appears at the right place.
  - Calibrate on non-tx channels, apply on tx channel
  - **Not seen.** Direct Tx signal too bright. Needs to be subtracted.
- **Temporal differencing:** Cancels direct tx, reduces SCN.
  - Also cancels echo, except for last sample before switch off. **Not seen.**
- **Spectral differencing:** Cancels sky signal, reduces SCN.
  - Calibrate on direct Tx signal, subtract via modeling.

# Observations: 23Feb15

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# Conclusions

- Dish based transmission inefficient, but echo should be visible after a little integration.
- Transmission leakage appears as strong source in AARTFAAC, detrimental to integration.
- Leakage from dish can be successfully modeled and subtracted.
- Leakage signal illuminates a large area, causing reflections off aircraft to be detected at lower levels (difficult to model).